

Fight Grows Here, Abroad on GOP War Plan

(By the Daily Worker Foreign Dept.)

The fight against the Eisenhower Administration's program to extend the Korean conflict into a global war spread here and abroad yesterday.

In the U.S., popular alarm over Eisenhower's moves in Formosa was reflected in the U.S. Senate, where Democratic Party spokesmen demanded Eisenhower tell the people his Administration's intentions.

Overseas, British and Vatican

papers reflected the dismay caused in official circles of the so-called "Western" allies by the Eisenhower moves.

At the same time, the GOP leadership indicated intentions to take other aggressive measures, with Senators William Knowland (R-Cal) and Robert A. Taft (R-O) announcing support for a naval blockade of China. Sen. Knowland favored a "unilateral blockade" if the British and French would not join. Sen. Taft declared

he had agreed with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "peace plan" from the first, and proposed other steps, including bombing of Manchuria.

The fight in the Senate was touched off by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sparkman referring to the order to the Seventh Fleet to assist Chiang Kai-shek in operations against China, warned that "within 18 months we will be under

terrific pressure to provide an umbrella for Chiang.

Sparkman asked:

"Is this the first step toward enlarging the war in Asia?"

"Is this the first step toward involving U. S. forces on the mainland of China?"

"Is it the first step toward more casualties, or less?"

"Is it the first step toward global war?"

Later, questioning the proposal for a naval blockade of China,

Sparkman asked: "Is it an act of war? History seems to indicate this is the case. How effective can a blockade really be, should it be done over the objections of our allies and perhaps against their shipping? It is the implications of the thing that I am afraid of."

European circles were also apparently afraid of the "implications." Even the anti-Communist and anti-Soviet Vatican organ L'Osservatore Romano declared

(Continued on Page 6)

Foley Sq. Hearing on Bail for '13' Today

Lower bail for the 13 Communists who are appealing the Smith Act sentences will be demanded at a hearing in the U. S. District Court on Foley Square at 10:30 a. m. today (Monday). The hearing will be held in the Bail Commissioner's office in the courthouse basement.

Protests against the exorbitant bail for the "13" are being sent to Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell at Department of Justice headquarters in Washington.

Judge Edward J. Dimock told U. S. Attorney Myles Lane last Tuesday that he did not consider the charges under which the "13" were convicted were extremely "serious." Nevertheless he sent a total of \$300,000 bail for the "13."

This fantastic figure was in violation of the Bill of Rights provision for release of prisoners on "reasonable" bail.

The 13 defendants, led by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, are also fighting a demand by Lane for a so-called "loyalty" check on every dollar of bonds. Lane wants to check on every person lending money to free the "13." He wants this information in order to start reprisals against bondsmen.

Lane's demand is in violation of a statement from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 1951 that "the source of the bail money was not material."

Lane made this demand while his friend, the big-time racketeer Luchese, was trying to avoid payment of taxes amounting to more than \$100,000.

Judge Dimock demanded \$25,000 bonds each from the following eight working-class leaders, writers and educators:

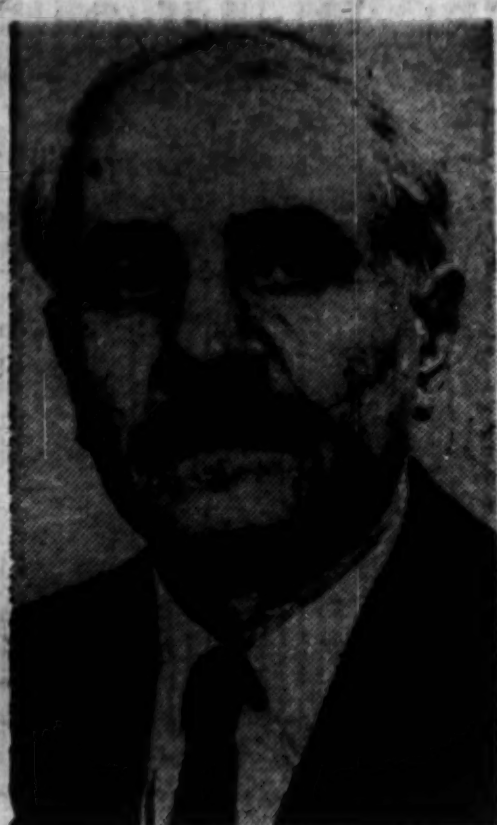
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry, Louis Weinstock, V. J. Jerome, William W. Weinstone, Arnold Johnson, Alexander Trachtenberg and George Blake Charney.

The judge demanded \$20,000 bail each from the following:

Al Lannon and Jacob Mindel, 71, who are in bad health, and Claudia Jones, Bety Gannett and Alexander Bittelman, who are already under \$5,000 bonds each on deportation charges.

Miss Flynn, Perry and six others were sentenced to serve three years in prison and pay fines of \$6,000 each. Five others were sentenced to serve two years and pay \$4,000 cash, and Claudia Jones was sentenced to a year and a day in prison and payment of \$2,000 fine.

Defense attorneys pointed out the sharp contrast between the



MINDEL

Mindel Reported Ill with Influenza

Jacob Mindel, 72-year-old Marxist teacher, sentenced last week to two years in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, is in the hospital ward of the Federal Detention House, 427 West St., it was learned yesterday.

Mindel, who had two heart attacks in the course of the nine-month trial, could not be seen by his wife on Saturday. Prison officials declined to discuss the nature of his illness, but from other sources it was understood he has influenza.

A motion that sentence be suspended on Mindel was placed before trial judge Edward J. Dimock of the Federal Court last Tuesday but decision was reserved. The judge has 60 days after sentence date to revise the sentence.

\$5,000 bail set for Frank Costello, notorious underworld czar after conviction and pending appeal, and the bail set on the 13 peace advocates.

Meanwhile, from Washington came news on another attack on the constitutional right of bail. Rep. Sterling W. Cole, upstate Republican, has introduced a bill (HR 1231) "to prevent the taking of bail which originates with 'subversive' individuals or organizations in criminal cases, and to prohibit bail, pending appeal or certiorari after conviction of certain offenses against the U. S." The measure is now in the House Judiciary Committee.

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Utah Chief Justice Urges Clemency For Rosenbergs

The Hon. James H. Wolfe, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, from Salt Lake City, wrote the President of the United States for a commutation of the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was learned yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Chief Justice Wolfe said in part, "From the standpoint of Justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to detail the risk of accepting in a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning state's evidence. . . . On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been passed on, it did not do the slightest good for the USSR. . . ."

"In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent."

FULL TEXT

The full text of Chief Justice Wolfe's statement follows:

"I am writing this letter to ask you to exercise clemency in the case of the death sentence given by the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"From the standpoint of justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to detail the risk of accepting

(Continued on Page 6)

To Active Trade Unionists

By GEORGE MORRIS

Are you a trade unionist—one who isn't content just to carry a card.

If you are, and have been a reader of the Daily Worker and The Worker for any length of time, then you must know how indispensable those papers are to an active unionist. We are not content with just giving the news. We are above all interested in showing the active unionist how he can MAKE good news as a fighter in the ranks of the working class.

In that role we have no "rivals." Ours are the only daily and weekly publications east of California that frankly aim to show its readers how to make a union a more effective force in the fight for a decent living standard, peace and civil rights.

Witness the developments on the New York waterfront—the exposed corruption and racketeering that now shames the whole labor movement. For 20 years this paper waged a tireless struggle for the cleanup of racketeering on the New York docks, end of the shapeup and for democracy in the International Longshoremen's Association. Now, at long last, even the AFL's leadership is forced to admit that the program WE advocated was correct and needs to be applied.

The aim of this paper is to get workers to see AHEAD and LEAD in their unions for advanced action. In these days of super-powered reactionary propaganda and influence upon the labor movement, the need for this paper is more urgent than ever.

We ask you, as a reader, to do your small part in the current circulation drive and place this weapon in the hands of your fellow workers:

- If you read it now, make sure you get the papers regularly through a subscription or at a newsstand.
- Make it your goal to get at least ONE friend to follow your example.
- Order a regular bundle for sale among your friends.

Argentine Envoy Asks Stalin to Sell Soviet Machinery

MOSCOW, Feb. 8.—Juan D. Peron of Argentina has proposed to Premier Joseph Stalin that they expand trade between their countries, Argentine Ambassador Leopoldo Bravo disclosed today. Bravo went to the Kremlin last night and talked with Stalin for 45 minutes.

Stalin "appears in the best of health," Bravo said in a statement he issued today. "He has extraordinary ability in conversation. He was amiable and agreeable."

Bravo said he expressed to Stalin in the name of Peron a "desire to see the expansion of existing relations between the Soviet Union and the Argentine Republic in the economic field." Argentina, he said, is interested mainly in selling hides, leather and meat to Russia,

and buying agricultural and other machinery.

Stalin's reception of Bravo was regarded by foreign observers as an extraordinary gesture of good will toward Argentina. Bravo, 32, youngest Ambassador here, speaks Russian and exchanged greetings in that language with Stalin, but both Russian and Spanish were spoken in the course of the visit.

Bravo, who went to the Kremlin at 6:45 p.m., found Stalin accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky. Stalin wore a green civilian tunic with only one decoration, that of "Hero of Socialist Labor."

One of the most active Ambassadors here, Bravo, in addition to commercial ties, is interested in developing cultural and sports relations. He is particularly eager to arrange for an Argentine football

team to play here, and for the famous Moscow ballet to tour the Argentine.

"I had the great honor of an interview with Generalissimo Stalin, who received me cordially," Bravo's statement said.

"I transmitted to Generalissimo Stalin the cordial greetings of the President of the Argentine Republic, Gen. Juan Peron, and in his

(Continued on Page 6)

French and German CPs Pledge People Won't Aid Imperialist War

(By the Daily Worker Foreign Dept.)

Three powerful West European political parties have issued a joint statement pledging their refusal to fight in imperialist wars or in a war against the Soviet Union. "The people of Germany and France will not serve the imperialists as mercenaries," the statement said. "They will neither fight against the Soviet Union, nor against each other."

The historic document was signed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (West Germany), the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, and the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of the German Democratic Republic.

Issued on Jan. 27, the document served notice of a campaign to prevent ratification and implementation of the Bonn contractual agreement and the Paris "European Army" treaty. They anticipated the junket of U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mutual Security Agency director Harold Stassen to blackjack West European governments into speeding the project for resurrecting the Nazi Wehrmacht.

"The Bonn and Paris treaties mean the rebirth of Nazism and militarism and the reestablishment of the Wehrmacht in West Germany," the document declared. "On the basis of the Bonn and Paris treaties the U.S.A. wants to convert West Germany into the deployment ground for a new war against the USSR and against the French people. This leads inevitably to an arms race and increasing poverty for the working people."

"The American imperialists want to misuse our peoples in order to carry out their plans for world domination, and like Hitler they preach a crusade against Communism. They have found in the French and German imperialists accomplices who betray the national interests of our two peoples, who abandon national independence and who expose the people to the danger of a new mass murder. . . .

"These treaties thus imply the danger of a new war between Germany and France."

The document charged that the imperialist rulers of France and Germany were carrying on campaigns of persecution against the Communists of France and Germany so as to "break down national resistance and to gag the people's movement for peace in our two countries."

It cited attacks on Jaques Duclos, general secretary of the French Communist Party, and against Max Reimann, chairman of the Communist Party of (West) Germany.

"The people of France and Germany approve and support the efforts made by the Soviet Union for a peaceful solution of the German question. These efforts are the result of the consistent peace policy of the USSR, underlined once again a short while ago by

Comrade Stalin in his interview."

The three parties said the working people of both countries are fighting for common aims: "a peace treaty with Germany; a peace-loving, democratic, re-united Germany, without Nazism and militarism; and the guarantee that

Germany should not participate in a military alliance directed against another country."

They said the fight for such aims at the present hour "is the outstanding duty of the workers and the entire population of both countries."

SPEEDED UP, BEEFS IGNORED, LINCOLN WORKERS WALK OUT

WAYNE—Three thousand Ford-Lincoln members of CIO United Auto Workers Local 900 are on strike against refusal of Ford to settle longstanding grievances and the company's pushing of speed-up.

On the 1953 model the company is squeezing out 40 cars an hour as compared with 22 cars on the last model with less workers.

Last July the union presented 75 grievances and to date the company has settled 33 of them and left 43 hanging in the air, stalling on settlement.

As part of its speedup program the company is violating the contract for working foremen on production lines, using them as chasers. For over three week workers have refused to work on jobs where these speedup chasers were placed. A couple of weeks ago the entire plant shut down because of numerous foremen working on jobs

in violation of the contract.

Speedup is rife particularly in the Metal Finishing and Wet Sanding jobs. When the union committeeman on one job pulled his men off because a foreman was working, the company fired him.

The strike is now officially backed by the local and region.

AT THE HUDSON plant stoppages have taken place because the company refuses to settle many grievances hanging fire.

After a three-day strike, the international union ordered the Hudson workers back to work pending settlement of the grievances.

BY A VOTE of 1,247 to 226, members of Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles, have authorized strike action at the big Maywood plant unless mounting and unsettled grievances are satisfactorily solved.

The strike question now goes to the union's international executive board for final authorization.

U. S. Steel Speedup Dumps Steelworkers

PITTSBURGH.—The U.S. Steel Corporation is closing down its old, small open hearth furnaces throughout this area. Six out of the 12 such furnaces at Vandergrift have been discarded and an average of only half of the 15 old-type furnaces at Duquesne are to remain in production.

This reduction will cut 600,000 tons from the annual rated capacity, the net annual reduction will amount to 452,800 tons.

MODERNIZATION of their plants by the Jones & Laughlin, Weirton Steel, Crucible Steel, Wheeling Steel, and Allegheny-Ludlum companies, have added enough production capacity so that the Pittsburgh area, however, is expected to show a net increase in production this year.

U. S. Steel officials claim the shift over to the larger, more modern furnaces will not produce "serious dislocations in employment." However, "The High Carbon Truth," a mimeographed newspaper issued by the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, reveals that several hundred steelworkers lost their jobs last November when the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation closed down six old-style open-hearth furnaces at its local Soho mill.

The Communist journal points out that it is only the extraordinary push-up given the steel industry by war and preparedness orders and "dumping" abroad in the "Foreign-Aid" program that keeps the mills operating at their present high over-capacity rating.

Calls for Korea Cease-Fire Now

By STEVE ROBERTS

PHILADELPHIA. — Jerome Davis past president of the American Federation of Teachers, demanded an immediate cease-fire in Korea here last week. The prominent Quaker and former Yale faculty member also called upon all persons devoted to the cause of peace to exert "all possible pressure upon the government to bring an end to the Cold War and peacefully negotiate all differences with the Soviet Union."

Speaking at the Broadwood Hotel, before a meeting called by the Philadelphia Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Dr. Davis declared that the first step towards peaceful settlement of the Cold War was to win the friendship of the Soviet Union. This, he said, could not be done by a policy of threats and bullying which he declared are the principal characteristic of our present foreign policy.

DR. DAVIS, author of *Peace, War, and You*, told his audience that our present policy makers are dominated by a "Maginot Line" mentality. They can only think, he continued, in terms of more guns, more planes, bigger bombs, greater destruction, when this policy is already an obvious failure and can only lead to complete political bankruptcy and a catastrophic Third World War.

Dr. Davis said that it is now "imperative that the welfare of the mass of people be supreme, paramount over property rights" and that our policy of backing every fascist government in the world and of all the forces of reaction can only lead to an unmitigated and unrelieved disaster for the United States. In our constant negative approach to the Soviet Union we endanger all freedom in this country and everywhere in the world, he declared.

DR. DAVIS vigorously attacked the "great lie of misinformation" conducted by the press, radio, TV, and motion pictures in this coun-



JEROME DAVIS

try in relaying of news about the Soviet Union, calling it the "most deadly, most dangerous" evil that we have to face in America today.

He compared the effects of this vast campaign of misinformation upon the American people to the state of hypnosis upon a mental case.

"IT IS NOT RUSSIA that rings the United States with air bases, but just the reverse," Dr. Davis said. He declared that we had made the wrong response to Russia ever since their revolution, commencing with our armed intervention in 1919. He repeated that we cannot have peace without winning their friendship and that we can never do this by sponsoring all the hostile and reactionary forces in the world. "Ultimately the battle between East and West will be won by the ideology that does the most for the people."

Other points in Dr. Davis' peace program included: strengthening the UN in its peace-making functions; discussion of the prisoners of war issue after the fighting stops in Korea; lifting of all trade barriers between East and West which he said, are strangling the early recovery of world prosperity, and convening a general disarmament conference to seek a solution to the ruinous armaments race.

Gov't Stalls on \$500,000 Back Pay to Alaskans

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 8 (FP).—Thousands of employees of the Alaska Road Commission have been waiting since World War II for \$500,000 in overtime pay that everybody admits they have coming.

Details of the huge overtime stall were given Federated Press by one of the victims, a carpenter who worked a 70-hour week during the war building steel, concrete and trestle bridges in the Valdez-Anchorage road district. Wages ranged from \$1.25 an hour for truck drivers to a top of about \$1.85.

The 70-hour week was imposed in the name of national emergency, but there has been no "emergency" about delivering on back overtime pay the U. S. Supreme Court held these workers were entitled to in 1945, 11 years after Congress passed a law providing for the payments.

Amounts ranging from a few hundreds to \$6,000 are owed to the road commission employees, who worked under the Interior Department.

The stall began in 1934 when Congress "authorized" payment of overtime for Alaska government construction workers, but failed to appropriate funds for this purpose. The bulk of the half million dollars' unpaid overtime was piled up during World War II, when construction work zoomed and extra working hours were the rule.

In 1945 claims for overtime which had been rejected by the government finally reached the Supreme Court. It ruled the workers were entitled to the money. Then workers began filing claims on the basis of this decision and the real buck-passing began.

The comptroller-general said Congress would have to provide funds. Congress advised workers to apply to the Court of Claims. When workers did so, the government argued that the statute of limitations had outlawed all claims for overtime under the 1934 law.

In its 1952 decision, however, the Court of Claims held that any worker who filed a claim within six years of the 1945 Supreme Court decision was entitled to his pay. This clears the way for each affected worker to lay his claim, through a Washington, D. C., attorney, before the Court of Claims. If and when approved, it will presumably be paid out of a general congressional appropriation for such purposes.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7894.

To Defend Fighter Against Franco Will Seek Deportation Stay for Manuel Diaz

The story of Manuel Diaz, a man whose life has been devoted to the fight against fascism in three countries on two continents, will be heard when a writ of habeas corpus is argued in the Federal District Court, Feb. 10, to stay his deportation to fascist Spain. It was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Diaz, a native and citizen of Spain, served in the Spanish Navy under Franco. During the civil war he, along with the crew of his vessel, deserted the Franco forces and joined the loyalists. There he served until the end of the civil war. He was interned in a concentration camp in France.

On his release he joined De Gaulle's Free French until the end of World War II, and then remained in France as a seaman.

In August, 1944, he entered the U.S. as a seaman. Shortly there-

after, deportation proceedings were initiated against him but were terminated when he departed voluntarily in 1946. He sailed between U.S. and foreign ports, and on May 31, 1949, was admitted as a seaman and remained here ever since.

During his residence here he married an American citizen and is the father of two citizen children. He sought immediately after marriage to adjust his status and legalize his stay in the U.S., but in September, 1952, he was arrested and taken to Ellis Island where he has been held since. He is charged under two counts: that he stayed here too long and that he had been a member of the Communist Party.

His order of deportation was upheld by the Board of Immigration Appeals and he is now seeking, through his attorney, Isidore Englander, a stay of deportation

to Spain where, because of his anti-fascist and anti-Franco record, he will suffer persecution.

Diaz is not the only non-citizen held on Ellis Island over whom hangs the threat of death. Eulalia Figueiredo, who has been in this country for 32 of her 42 years, is threatened with deportation to her native Portugal. Proof that she would be persecuted because of her pro-labor sympathies was brought out by her attorney, Blanch Freedman, in a recent hearing.

Frank Borich is also on Ellis Island. He faces deportation to Yugoslavia. Borich organized coal miners and became secretary of the National Miners Union.

The committee urged that wires and protests be sent to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Justice Department, Washington, demanding he use his power to halt the deportation of these three persons to their death.

ALP in Petition Drive Against War Spread

The American Labor Party yesterday announced it was launching a statewide drive for at least 20,000 signatures in every Congressional district urging Congress to oppose the Eisenhower administration policy on Formosa and similar administration plans that threaten to plunge America into World War III. The ALP also announced that a peace rally will be held at Manhattan Center Feb. 25. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman will speak Thursday over WABD-TV (Channel 5) at 7:30 p.m.

CITY AFL ASKS AFFILIATES TO FIGHT FOR RENT CONTROL

A letter sent by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council to all affiliates requests they oppose all proposals to lift rent controls.

The letter, signed by president Martin T. Lacey and secretary James C. Quinn of the central body representing the AFL's million members in the city, had been sent on the eve of the hearings on rent control held in Albany last week and called on the AFL unions to make themselves heard on the question.

"We would, therefore," says the letter, "request every member of organized labor to write immediately to their Senators and Assemblymen stating **OPPOSITION TO LIFTING OF RENT CONTROLS**, whether it refers to upstate New York, New York City, or both."

The communication, issued Jan. 29, aimed to express a united stand of labor at the Feb. 3 hearings. But the Central Trades stand was ignored and violated by a number of AFL spokesmen before the hearings last week, notably Martin Rarback, secretary-treasurer of Painters District Council 9, and David Sullivan, president of Building Service, Local 32-B. Both of these labor leaders entered into a joint move with the employers and real estate interest-of their fields for lifting of rent controls on higher-rent apartments, ignoring warnings that this would open the way for complete scrapping of rent controls.

In the case of Rarback he voiced the demand for an end of rent controls despite repudiation of that position by the local affiliates of District Council 9.

MISSISSIPPI MOVES, TOO

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—The wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hinton went off as scheduled last week with a minimum of fanfare. This despite the fact that Mr. Hinton is a Mississippian—and white—while his charming bride is the former Miss Lorraine Jones, a Pennsylvanian from Philadelphia—and a Negro.

Hinton, a naval medical corpsman, and Miss Jones, a Navy nurse, were assigned to the Naval Hospital in Oakland, California, while in the service. There the young Mississippian met, wooed and won his bride. They were married last October by a Navy chaplain and delayed the reception until recently.

The couple's reception was held in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Hazel Jones who lives in Los Angeles. The groom's mother wrote from the family home in Richton, Mississippi, wishing the couple well. "When children become of age," the elder Mrs. Hinton wrote, "they know what they want. Roland has my best wishes and will always be welcome here."

Hinton, uncontradicted by his bride, announced that they intend to return to Richton where the groom intends to complete his college education. They now live in Philadelphia.

Mich. Demos Blast McCarthy Witchhunt Against Schools

By WILLIAM ALLAN

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 8.—High point of the Michigan Democrats' state convention here last Saturday was their determination to defend public education in Michigan from intended attacks by Sen. Joseph McCarthy and other witchhunters.

McCarthy, the Un-American Activities Committee, and Sen. Homer Ferguson with his Internal Security Committee have all picked Michigan for witchhunting sorties in schools and colleges this year.

The convention held here with over 300 delegates present including Gov. Mennen Williams and several Michigan Congressmen was keynoted by a Michigan Normal College professor of political science, Edgar Waugh, who declared:

"The issue that transcends all others in this spring election is the defense of academic freedom."

He said the Democrats must fight for raising teachers' salaries and help to defend public education from attack.

"These congressional committees that are coming here under the guise of looking for Communists in the schools and colleges are inspired by the hate engendering Joe McCarthy, the U. S. Senator from Wisconsin."

"It is he and his ilk that are

ing our country. We do not want a succession of witchhunts coming into our state that will leave our liberties trailing behind."

CIO LEADER BACKS HIM

Ed Carey, CIO leader, member of the Michigan State Legislature, who was convention chairman, congratulated the professor on his courageous lashing out at McCarthyism.

It was only a week ago that Gus

Scholle, state CIO president, at a PAC conference similarly lashed out at intended witchhunting by members of the State Legislature, characterizing it as a devious way of striking blows at organized labor while reportedly looking for Communists.

The convention adopted a program, high points of which are: Academic freedom, against the use

(Continued on Page 6)

Will Judge Valente Shield Rich Seducers?

By ABNER W. BERRY

The trial of Minot F. Jelke on charges of procuring prostitutes has run into the question of whether or not the rich seducers of young women should be named in open court.

General Sessions Judge Francis L. Valente first ruled last Friday that Patricia Ward, 19, the state's first witness, would be heard in secret. Later he announced he would hear legal arguments today on the question, following protests from the defense counsel, Samuel Segal, and the press. Miss Ward's attorney, former magistrate J. Roland Sala, Judge Valente and Assistant District Attorney Liebler had agreed to secret testimony.

Obviously in preparation for a

decision favoring open court testimony, Assistant D. A. Anthony J. Liebler held mysterious conferences with Miss Ward and 23-year-old Nancy Hawkins, another state witness.

Sala asked, and the judge agreed, to clear the court before Miss Ward testified, "in the interest," as Judge Valente put it, "of justice, common decency and good morals, and out of consideration for Miss Ward's tender years." But available facts point to something other than Miss Ward's "tender years" as the reason for secret testimony.

Last Tuesday, Dorothy Kilgallen, Journal-American Broadway columnist, revealed in a special article what was in the "little black book" listing the love buyers, which is held in evidence by Liebler. Among the names there, according to Miss Kilgallen, who knows her Broadway, are:

"A goodlooking Wall Street broker who haunts model agency waiting rooms—

"A night club press agent who

has been in big trouble before this—

"A wealthy young society boy who looks like somebody's nice kid brother—

"A playboy once married to a famous movie star—

"A bachelor whose work aids the defense effort of the nation—"

Miss Kilgallen says her sources "don't think the D.A. will find it necessary to expose them."

Where Misquoting Is Simple . . .

The New York Post carried the following editorial and head in its yesterday's edition:

"WHERE LIFE IS SIMPLE"

"The Jelke trial bears out Marx and Engels."

From the Friday Daily Worker article on the trial of Minot F. Jelke, signed by Abner W. Berry:

There was a time when the capitalist propagandists screamed against the Soviet Union for introducing a system of wives in common, of nationalizing women.

If this is so, then, although Jelke is the accused, his trial will be turned into a scourge of the women whose seduction resulted from an organized system of community wife-holding.

If Judge Valente excludes the public and the press from the trial when other members of the system are being named, this would leave more young women a prey to the same money wolves.

Marx and Engels answered this slander 105 years ago:

"The Communists have no need to introduce community of women; it has existed almost from time immemorial. . . .

"... It is self evident that the abolition of the present system of production must bring with it the abolition of community of women springing from that system, i.e., of prostitution, both public and private."

The Jelke trial bears out Marx and Engels.

Progress in Tug Strike Parleys Noted

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Progress toward an early end to the nine-day-old strike of 3,500 harbor craft workers was reported as negotiations between the companies and the Marine Division of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association continued. The meetings, which ran all night Saturday and far into Sunday morning, were reported marked by compromise proposals by both sides.

It was said the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers' Association had proposed a 12½-cent hourly increase—four cents more than it offered before the strike. The union was said to have reduced its demand for 25 cents an hour to 17 cents.

A possible snag was seen as the companies were reported to have demanded a reduction of the crew size on some new model tugs.

The union negotiators were led by Captain William Bradley, president of ILA Marine Local 333. ILA president Joseph Ryan also took part in the talks, which are being held at the Maritime Exchange.

A temporary injunction against picketing, issued by Justice Charles Murphy, was vacated the following day by the State Appellate Court because there had been no hearing. On Saturday, however, Federal Court Justice Sylvester Ryan issued another injunction, which was applied for by Charles T. Douds, NLRB regional director, under the Taft-Hartley ban on "secondary boycott."

While pickets were withdrawn, William J. Hannan, counsel to ILA Marine Local 333, announced the injunction would be appealed.

In Norfolk, Va., where several hundred tug workers had struck, ILA Marine Local 333-B agreed Saturday to mediation.



POWELL

Powell Protests Segregation in GI Hospitals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) protested to President Eisenhower today against segregation of white and Negro veterans at government hospitals in Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The Negro legislator said he learned of the practice from his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, who went to Tennessee to entertain patients at the two veterans hospitals.

Powell telegraphed his protest to the Veterans Administration and wrote Eisenhower that "in view of your statement before Congress last Monday that you are against segregation in the armed services, I am sure that means you are against segregation of Negro troops who have been wounded fighting for our government."

FOR NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
Frederick Douglass Launches
An Anti-Slavery Newspaper

—See Page 7

Notes from Negro Life

(From items appearing in the Negro press)

Court Hears Case Of 2 Negro GIs

WASHINGTON.—The United States Supreme Court heard the appeals of two Negro servicemen against death sentences handed to them by a Guam military court in 1949.

The two, Sgt. Robert W. Burns and Pvt. Herman Dennis, Jr., were tried and convicted in connection with the death of Ruth Farnsworth, a white woman, who was on Dec. 14, 1948, found unconscious. NAACP attorneys now represent the two men.

A round-up of Negro servicemen was carried out on the United States Pacific Island possession, and finally Sgt. Burns and Pvt. Dennis was arrested and turned over to civilian authorities on Jan. 7, 1949. The two were subjected to continuous questioning and beating until Jan. 30, 1949, at which time they were returned to military authorities and charged with "rape and murder." Placed in death cells, the men were tried on May 30, 1949 with one day being given their counsel to prepare for a defense.

The basis of their appeal is violation of their constitutional rights.

RR Persecution

WASHINGTON.—Racist-minded railroad conductors and train crews are making travel miserable for Negro passengers who insist upon having U. S. Supreme Court decisions against jimcrow enforced. Rep. Adam C. Powell told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, this week.

Airplane, bus and railroad represent a "physical and mental hazard," he said, in states having jimcrow laws. Rep. Powell asked that the committee report favorably on his bill aimed at banning all jimcrow in interstate travel.

White Rapist Freed

NEW ORLEANS.—A 34-year-old white man, indicted for raping an eight-year-old Negro girl on April 30, 1951, was freed here when the District Attorney dropped the charge.

James W. Bryant, the accused, was arrested near the lake front with the sleeping child victim on the front seat of his car. An examination by the Orleans Parish (county) coroner revealed that the child had been raped. The little victim's 13-year-old sister, reports indicated, reported to police that a white man had picked up the tot promising to buy her pop corn and candy.

Last year three Negroes in the Greater New Orleans area were executed on the charge of having raped white women.

They were Paul Washington and Ocie Jugger, in Gretna, and Walter Bentley, in New Orleans.

Pupils Honor Victim

OAK PARK, Ill.—Percy Julian, Jr., 11-year-old son of Dr. Percy Julian, the famous Negro scientist whose home here was bombed several times and is still guarded against terrorists, was elected president of his school's student body. Young Julian, a seventh-grade student, is the only Negro student attending Home Elementary School here, and he won out over two white opponents.

The junior Julian's election was hailed here as a sign of democratic advance.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Decontrol Poses a New Challenge to Labor

WAGE CONTROLS are out of the window. What now? Hundreds of thousands of workers whose cases have been pending before the now scrapped Wage Stabilization Board, will throw their hats up into the air because, presumably, they'll be able to collect their raises and the retroactive back pay. This affects some 10,000 pending wage cases and welfare plan provisions in some 1,500 contracts.

President George Meany of the AFL sounded a warning, however, that it should not be assumed the employers will honor in all cases the raise they negotiated. Many of them appeared "generous" when they agreed to terms only because they were certain the WSB would shave down the raises to fit its freeze formula.

Meany, who held to the AFL's position against scrapping of

price or wage controls, apparently still hoped he could hold off the Eisenhower administration from going through with the decontrol plan. He warned that if controls end, the AFL would insist on renegotiating all contracts and, presumably, would raise demands commensurate with free, not government-restrained, collective bargaining.

Whether Meany meant what he said or hoped that he'd thereby persuade the cabinet to continue controls, it is a good idea anyway. Walter Reuther implied the same in his letter to Eisenhower urging the scrapping of wage controls. Unfortunately, however, Eisenhower's move to decontrol wages before the April 30 expiration of the law has caught the labor movement by surprise. There is no united thinking on the problem, and even less indication of united action.

THE DOOR is being slammed shut on further negotiations to end the Korean war.

First, the Pentagon's generals have ordered the strafing of Korean and Chinese delegation vehicles in the truce zone.

On Jan. 21, several members of the Korean and Chinese truce delegations were seriously injured when their vehicles were attacked by U. S. planes.

Similar attacks had been made previously. On Dec. 13, the Koreans and Chinese protested another such raid.

To these protests, the U. S. generals have replied that there could be no immunity from attack for the Korean and Chinese supply convoys. This is tantamount to a unilateral tearing up of the agreement on immunity for truce delegates.

SECOND, Gen. Mark Clark has produced a phony "intelligence report," consisting of forged documents and contradictory assertions, alleging that Korean and Chinese truce negotiators "master-minded" the "outbreaks" in U. S. prisoner of war camps.

This swindle practically exposes itself by its contradictions. For instance, it asserts that in May, 1951, the war prisoners organized an "association" designed to rupture the ceasefire talks and achieve liberation "in accordance with orders from Kim Il Sung." Truce talks did not begin until July, 1951.

However, the method in this madness consisted in its intent (1) to justify the U. S. Command's atrocities against the Korean and Chinese war prisoners in flagrant violation of international law and practice; and (2) to attribute "bad faith" to the Korean and Chinese negotiators and thereby discredit the negotiations.

THE THIRD development that points to a deliberate policy of closing the door to further negotiations is the U. S. maneuver to prevent discussion of the Korean question when the United Nations General Assembly reconvenes late this month.

This move is not even camouflaged, but is deliberately leaked to the war-organizing press. For instance, the New York Post's Joseph Lash wrote (2/5) that "the Eisenhower decision to de-naturalize Formosa will make it



Some people in the labor movement, like those in the AFL's top leadership, aren't quite sure whether to welcome or regret the end of the wage freeze. One thing is sure: neither employers nor union officials will now be able to hide behind the excuse that a law limits a raise.

The important point to remember is this: since the Korean war the workers of America have been held down by government edict to at best a standstill in their living standards. This has been enforced in a period most favorable for getting higher wages. Employment was high and workers were in great demand in some fields. The short period since the war's end when wage controls were not in effect was a period of high unemployment.

Thus in the nearly eight years since the war ended the workers have not been able to get ahead with REAL wage increases. They always trailed behind the cost of living.

Employment is still at the highest level on record. Prices are still at their top, and may shoot up again, because price controls (what's left of them) were also scrapped. Profits continue at record levels.

Is it not high time, therefore, that the labor movement moved for a REAL rise in living standards? That is the question as some very important unions step forward as the first to negotiate new pacts under the new situa-

tion. Those immediately in line are textile with a March 18 deadline; auto (March 1); woodworkers (April 1); electrical (March 15); rubber, telephone, and steel (June).

There is another very important element in the picture. When Eisenhower's decontrol order was announced, the reactionaries were joyous. They see in decontrol an opportunity to challenge labor—perhaps turn the trend to wage-cuts, as had already been done in textiles. The restoration of collective bargaining without government interference is, therefore, a restoration for the unions of a more direct right to win, if they can, more than just enough to keep up with the cost of living.

The test in the negotiations first in line will have a big influence on the general trend. They may either foreshadow a round of substantial raises in 1953 or, if the unions retreat, the declining trend that employers have long been hoping to develop. Meany seems to think along the same lines. He even warns of a depression if consumer buying isn't "propped" by higher living standards.

The wage struggle in the coming days will not depend much on learned legal briefs for submission to some government body, or "political connections." It will mainly take old-fashioned unity and strength—something we need to revive in much of our labor movement.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Eisenhower Shutting Door To Negotiations on Korea

extremely difficult to preserve the unity of the non-Communist nations achieved in the vote for the Indian compromise plan last December. . . . Therefore, rather than risk such a demonstration of disunity, it is suggested the UN may put over the Korean item until the next Assembly meeting in the fall.

Hence, the weight of evidence points to a cold-blooded design to shut off all possibility of further negotiation or United Nations action, now that the Eisen-

hower Administration has acted to extend the war throughout Asia.

Obviously, this fact gives the lie to Eisenhower's claim that he was acting to "shorten the war" when he gave the go-signal for so-called "Chinese Nationalist" air raids on China. If Eisenhower's order were really intended merely to press the Chinese to sue for peace, as Eisenhower claims, the doors to negotiations would be kept wide open.

The lying hypocrisy in all this maneuvering should alert us to the new dangers threatening us. The big fact they show is that Eisenhower's word isn't worth the breath with which it is uttered.

For hardly had the general taken the oath of office before he broke his word to the American electorate to seek an early end to the Korean war. The actions he took immediately on assuming office—appointing a specialist in airborne operations to succeed the bankrupt Gen. Van Fleet, and now the Formosa maneuver—bespeak profound contempt for the American people.

BEN GOLD GREET'S MEANY'S 'PORKCHOPS, PEACE' SLOGAN

AFL president George Meany's slogan of "freedom, porkchops and peace" can be the basis for united Fur and Leather Workers, told a meeting of the union's New York shop chairman Saturday. Gold was referring to a statement by Meany printed in Newsweek.

Gold was the final speaker before the Furriers' Joint Council trade conference of active shop chairmen and rank and file workers held all day in Webster Hall. He expressed the belief that there are no great illusions even in the AFL or CIO in the Eisenhower administration. He noted a growing apprehension in labor ranks because of the developing reactionary offensive, and increasing signs, already evident in light industries, of a depression. He called for greater efforts to build a united labor front.

Unemployment was the principal problem discussed in the report of acting Manager Joseph Winogradsky and in speeches from the floor. The industry, except for the milk division, is in a chronic state of depression.

Among the proposals by Winogradsky, backed by the conference, was the establishment of a contracting division to press the fight against the sweat-shop contracting evil; mobilization of rank and file committees to check on illegal overtime work; and a campaign against the "two-job evil"

the practice of many workers to run for other jobs while holding on to one shop, in disregard of members of the union without work.

Another proposal by Winogradsky is for a half-day stoppage in the industry at an early date to dramatize the fur industry's protest against the continuing 20 percent tax which is responsible for much of the joblessness.

Winogradsky's report also called for renewed effort for free trade in fur skins, with an end of the boycott on imports from the Soviet Union and other countries exporting raw furs.

A supplementary report by Murray Brown outlined the union's legislative program struggle for peace and civil liberties, and its anti-discrimination program. Brown and other speakers, stressed that the Negro workers in the industry thrown out of work find it especially hard to get new jobs in fur. The union must make special efforts to place jobless Negro workers and help advance them into skills, Brown said.

An indication of some advance in the union on that score was the attendance of a number of Negro shop chairmen who spoke, including Mrs. Janette Johnson, chair-lady of Local 115. Their speeches were greeted with vigorous applause.



GOLD

more years to run, conference speakers stressed the need of preparing for possibly a decisive struggle because the employers are expressing hope that the Eisenhower administration will prove helpful to them.

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A '300-YEAR STRUGGLE

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK offers us the chance to evaluate and utilize a part of America's heritage which has been hidden under the rubble of racism. For Negro history recalls for us the fact that the issue of full Negro freedom was at the center of every fight of the people to advance democratic freedom in this country.

It was the unsuccessful struggle of the Negro people and their supporters for freedom in colonial America which accounted for the disproportionate power of the slaveholding states in our government. We are feeling this to this day, in the fact that one vote in South Carolina can cancel five votes in New York.

For the Constitutional compromise with Negro slavery at the very inception of the United States set the pattern for the greater compromise in 1876 which ushered in outright racist monopoly rule over the entire country. The 1876 compromise deprived the entire American people of the full fruits of the Civil War victory over the slaveholders.

For living with that compromise, for standing by while the Negro people were driven back into semi-slavery and deprived of first class citizenship, the entire nation is being threatened by the increasing power of the southern white-supremacy political machines. These machines are now linked with the Republican Administration in Washington, and their targets are not the rights of the Negro people alone, but the democratic rights of us all.

The Negro people's conventions, organized directly following the Civil War, were not supported by labor and mass organizations of whites. The call of Isaac Meyers, the leader of the National Negro Labor Union for Negro-white labor unity in 1869 were unanswered. And the labor movement, to its own detriment, succumbed to the racism of monopoly.

But the Negro people fought persistently for their full freedom, despite terror, and despite the defection of some Negro leaders who were influenced by the rich philanthropists.

Migrating to the cities, the Negro people won representation in government. They elected councilmen in many cities and a U.S. Congressman, fought for their rights against lynch mobs in the South and riotous attackers in the North; and by 1953 have made of Negro rights a national issue which no public figure can ignore.

For decades now Negro-white labor unity and an alliance between the Negro people and the working class have been on the order of the day. Indeed, this has been so since Isaac Meyers' appeal 84 years ago. The groundwork for this development was laid in the formation of the CIO in 1937. Before that, the need had been dramatized by the Communist Party and millions of Negro and white workers who supported the mass defense of the nine Scottsboro defendants.

In sponsoring the National Negro Congress, in 1936, the initiators of the CIO extended their interest in organizing Negro workers to a concern with all the issues confronting the Negro people. But this development was short-lived. And the post-World War II preoccupation and partnership of CIO leadership with Wall Street's global war planners brought them to a sharp rupture with the former realistic policies.

The Negro workers have continued their militant insistence upon first class citizenship in and out of the labor movement. They have organized the National Negro Labor Councils as an instrument to push their demands for jobs, upgrading, more union democracy and representation in union leadership.

The campaign of the Negro workers, supported by white progressive unionists has influenced the entire trade union movement. The stage is now set for a united labor drive against jimcrow from hiring halls and employment offices to hotels, universities, and government at all levels. This is the direction in which Negro history points.

We urge upon every worker who wants a united labor movement, a peaceful democratic nation, to study and act upon it. For it is pertinent—more so now than ever before—to the wellbeing of the working class and the entire nation.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

The New Stage in the Struggle Against Fascism

(A series of four articles)

By MARY NORRIS

WITH THE ADVENT of the Eisenhower administration and the opening of the 84th Congress, urgent questions concerning the policies of the U. S. government are being asked by every section of the American people. Among the most pressing are those dealing with the present and future status of democratic liberties.

"How far has the U. S. advanced along the road to a police state?" "Is it still possible to prevent fascism from extinguishing all democratic rights?" "How?"

The answer to these questions turns on an appreciation of what is new in the present stage of the battle for democracy in this country. Its essence may be summed up as follows:

On the one hand, although a full-fledged fascist form of rule has not yet been established in the U. S., the fascist forces have gained important additional ground during the past year, and are now preparing sharp, new, forward thrusts; on the other hand, aroused by these developments, fresh and broader forces are beginning to move into struggle in defense of democratic liberties, unfolding great new possibilities for the American peoples united action which can stem the tide provided they are grasped in time.

The scope of the attack on democratic liberties is widening to embrace many Americans who yesterday believed themselves out of its range.

Until recently, the main edge of the attack was directed against the Communists and left-progressives, against the Negro people, and against the foreign born, especially aliens.

Now McCarthy-McCarranism is striking along a much broader front. Moreover, it has passed from "outrage by slander" to outright repressive measures.

Predictions are being freely made—and not just by the left—that a whole series of individuals active in public life, and especially those occupying government posts under Roosevelt and Truman (up to and including Cabinet members) may shortly face investigation, indictment, arrest and imprisonment on the pattern of the Hiss, Remington, and Lattimore cases. Nor will those who abandoned the Roosevelt foreign and domestic policies for Trumanism be able to save their own hides. Truman himself—initiator of many repressive measures which opened the door to McCarthyism—is not beyond range of their fire.

WHAT IS UNDER WAY is the fabrication of a vast alleged "plot to undermine the security of the U. S."—an extension of the fascist inspired myth of the "international Communist conspiracy"—which is intended to silence all political opponents of the McCarthy-McCarran gang, no matter how loud their protestations of anti-Communism. The sinister implications of this plan are beginning to dawn upon many who previously thought themselves comparatively safe.

The unfolding of McCarthy-McCarranism also involves a sweeping extension of the attack on the rights of the ordinary people of this country, many of whom may never have really thought of themselves as targets. This is the meaning of the McCarthy-McCarran-Walter Act, which removes three and half million aliens and 11 million naturalized citizens beyond the pale of Con-

stitutional rights; which cancels out freedom of travel for residents of both this country and other lands, thus striking at scientists, cultural leaders, and other public figures, as well as seamen and even the shipping industry itself; which, through its openly racist character, outrages democratic elements throughout the world.

THE LOYALTY oath purge, directed initially against government employees and most sharply against teachers, now reaches out to envelop over two million residents of public housing projects who must certify that they belong to none of the 200 odd organizations listed as "subversive" by the Attorney General—or be evicted.

This is only the opening gun of a campaign to impose similar repressive measures against lit-

munists and left-progressives.

The death sentence meted out to the Rosenbergs constitutes not only a monstrous crime against two innocent human beings; it is also—and quite frankly—intended to set a precedent for dealing in the same way with others who may be accused on trumped up charges of "espionage" or "treason."

The McCarran Committee is even now setting the stage for just such moves against militant trade unionists, including that the death penalty be exacted for "espionage" in peace time, a measure it hopes to invoke against militant workers in industries connected in any way, no matter how remote, with war production.

The 20-year sentence imposed upon Steve Nelson for "sedition," and his imprisonment in Blawnox—virtually a death sentence—is part of the same vicious pattern, which includes prohibitive bail and denial of even "normal" prison rights to political victims.

Visiting and intimidation by the FBI political police on a mass scale is likewise taking place. And the "pass system" now in force for aliens is a prototype of the "yellow card" for Jews under Hitler.

All of these developments are a logical extension of the "legal" lynch violence directed against the Negro people in the United States, and of the mass murder of prisoners and civilians in Korea, which are the hallmarks of Wall Street imperialism.

But these new actions are shocking millions of Americans who up to now may have been to some degree deceived by the "Constitutional" trappings with which the fascist forces have tried to cloak their violence.

And they accompany another development which profoundly disturbs these same Americans—the open, brazen assumption of all decisive government positions by members of monopoly's inner circle. Eisenhower's cabinet has become the symbol, with its "eight millionaires and plumber."

THE INTERNATIONAL repercussions of these events are being heard and felt widely within the United States. Until recently, the role of Wall Street imperialism as the "world gendarme seeking to implant 'fascism' was recognized by only a limited number of Americans despite its increasing arrogant attacks on democracy throughout the globe.

But when France, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Holland officially protest the McCarran-Walter Act; when even the Pope condemns it inferentially; when very conservative circles abroad object to the bars erected to keep Chaplin out of the U.S. and Robeson within it; when inevitable international reverberations occur as a result of U.S. government efforts to extend its purge technique into the U.N.; when a tremendous international campaign to save the Rosenbergs develops—then some pictures of the true state of affairs begins to reach the people of this country, despite the curtain of silence U.S. imperialism seeks to draw around our borders.

And this in turn stimulates and strengthens the resistance of our own people, who begin to see through the hypocritical claim that Washington and Wall Street are providing "moral leadership" for the "free world." (To Be Continued)



MCCARTHY

erally all individuals who in any way benefit by government funds.

Next will come those who hold any type of federal housing loans (FHA, Veterans' Administration, or farmers' home loans). And then will come the millions who draw unemployment or social security benefits, who receive farm payments or loans, veterans' benefits, who attend educational institutions, receiving government funds, or who are employed in plants with war contracts.

THE SAME pattern emerges as the full provisions of the Taft-Hartley law begin to unroll. The first decertification case involves the CIO Packinghouse Workers' Union; the first court test of the injunction, was lost by the right-led Steel Workers' Union. And preparations are being made for passage of new anti-labor legislation, such as the second Smith Act, banning industry wide bargaining.

Meanwhile, the Un-Americans in Congress view for committee positions from which to extend their thought control investigations, now established as the opening gun of still more drastic repressive measures. Plans have already been announced to descend in force upon the schools and universities, whose teachers and students are to share "honors" with workers in our major industries.

The battle line of democracy is thus extended to involve millions on whom yesterday only a shadow fell, too often unperceived.

CERTAIN MORE OPEN and recognizable features of a fascist police state are being adopted. Notable is the increasing brutality of sentence and treatment directed against Com-

LEHIGH VALLEY DRIVE WINS 25 READERS

Steel workers in the Lehigh Valley have come through with 25 subscriptions. Since Bethlehem Steel Co. persecution, plus the harassment of the American Gestapo—or FBI, makes it a dangerous business for an American worker to receive a copy of a workingclass paper at his home in the Valley, the workers have figured other ways to distribute their paper to subscribers.

Not so far from the valley, in the rural areas of Ocean and Monmouth counties in New Jersey, organized readers of the paper are continuing to set the pace nationally in the current circulation campaign. They came up with 26 Workers subs and six for the daily paper.

This brings them to well over half of their combined goal of 175 for the two papers—55 percent in fact. They figure to go over

the top by the date of the Worker's 29th anniversary rally organized by the New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee in Newark for Feb. 22.

These subs, plus others received in the past several days from Camden, Port Reading, Hillside and Newark, have brought Jerseyites to 20 percent of their Worker goal of 1,200 and 30 percent of their goal of 200 for the daily paper.

They have thus gone ahead of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee, which has accepted the challenge of the Jerseyites to friendly competition in the current campaign. Illinois readers have thus far turned in some 287 Worker subs and 88 for the Daily Worker. This is a sixth of their Worker goal and more than a third for the daily paper.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)
In a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning State's evidence. This conviction was obtained during a period of mounting hysteria by evidence of witnesses whom the law considers unreliable because of the very hope of reward or mitigation. Besides the general hysteria generated by fear and hate of communism which was interjected into that trial, it appears that there may have been the influence of anti-Semitism in a reverse sort of way. The trial judge was Jewish, the prosecutor was Jewish, and the defendants in the conspiracy trial

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Here is an example of a business just waiting for the proper, merchandise-minded owner to revive the thriving trade it once enjoyed. Father and son are partners in this business. The father is well past the retirement age and the son is better equipped for other lines of business and consequently has not been interested in maintaining this one. Several important franchises now dropped, could be renewed by a new owner. Much trade, perforce, has gone to other construction yards—the closest of which is 14 miles distant.

Approximately 3 acres of land on the main street two blocks from the center of town and 3 buildings, including a sawmill, are offered. There is complete equipment including all necessary implements for the processing and handling of all building materials. Woods nearby are heavy with hardwood and a few years ago this business employed 50 men full time. There are 5 trucks and a semi-trailer, which while not the latest models, are in good operating condition.

This business, based on previous earnings is capable of a yearly gross of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The buildings and land, machinery, equipment and inventory are worth almost twice the sale price. Priced right for an aggressive administrator who knows a bargain, this business is being offered for \$37,100.—No. 2M-9617, in care of Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y. 5.

were mostly, if not all, Jewish. In the light of the fact that many of the idealistic Jews, especially in New York City where the trial was held, have been tinged with leanings toward Communism, there may have been unconsciously an effort to lean over backward against the Jews who were accused of obtaining espionage information for the benefit of the USSR. I think the likelihood that the sketches made by Greenglass (who had no more than a high school education, which included no course in physics) said by him to have illustrated material picked up from overheard conversations at Los Alamos while he worked as a mechanic could hardly have done the great damage feared by Judge Kaufman. Atomic scientists tell us that it would take pages of fine print material and accurate information to intelligently expound the structure of the atomic bomb.

"On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been passed on, it did not do the slightest good for the USSR. Of course, if the Rosenbergs were guilty, that would be legally irrelevant, but it certainly would not be irrelevant in the matter of fixing the penalty of death. To further detail elements which make the conviction untrustworthy would only prolong the length of this letter.

"Under these circumstances, it seems utterly disproportionate to the offense for this couple with two young children to be put to death. There seems to be doubt as to their guilt. In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent.

"I join the host of persons who have petitioned you to commute these sentences. I hope you will take this opportunity to perform that deed of mercy before the termination of your term."

What's On?

Coming
EVERY ONE WILL BE THERE, so how about you too? That's the second annual "Freedom Frolf" with two live bands, star entertainment and three floors of fun. Remember the date, Sat., Feb. 14th at the Jefferson School. Adm. \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at door. P.M.
NEW PLAYWRIGHTS proudly presents "The Big Deal" (it's dynamite). A new full length play by Ossie Davis, directed by Julian Mayfield, produced by Stanley Greens. Opening March 6. For Fund Raising! Highly profitable theatre party and block booking rates to organizations at sizeable discounts. Write, or phone LO 5-9954, 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Our Deepest Heartfelt
Sympathy to

BELLE

on the Death of Her
Mother

REGINA

DIED FEB. 4th

on behalf of
LOU MIDWOOD

Formosa

(Continued from Page 1)
that the Western world faced the danger that an ill-advised policy might expand the Korean and Indo-Chinese wars. It warned that a policy to bring about cessation of hostilities was of the utmost importance, because the policy to be adopted in respect to the Korean and Indo-Chinese situation would shape the future course of the entire Asian situation and perhaps also the world.

In Britain, the tabloid Sunday Pictorial devoted its entire front page to a picture of a worried Eisenhower and an "urgent letter to the President" which the editors headlined: "Think Again, Ike!" The letter declared that the 19 days of the GOP administration had been "disastrous" in causing a crisis between Britain and the U. S. in heightening the danger of World War III. In the same paper, R. H. S. Grossman, Member of Parliament, protested the Eisenhower order in sharp language.

The Reynolds News declared that the duty of the British Foreign Secretary "is not to mumble our apologies. It is to tell America straight that if she proceeds with this Formosa Plan she does so without us. And if Mr. Dulles then begins to brandish his checkbook, he should be told that there is a limit to the degree of acquiescence in dangerous policies that dollars can buy."

Despite these warnings, however, the GOP executors of the U. S. billionaire trusts' program for higher profits moved further along the path to disaster. The Eisenhower Administration intends a massive program of armament for Thailand, Japan, Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Washington-inspired report in Saturday's New York Times. The Syngman Rhee army is to be substantially increased.

Stalin

(Continued from Page 1)
name I expressed the desire to see the expansion of existing relations between the Soviet Union and the Argentine Republic in the economic field.

"I noted particularly that at the present the Soviet Ambassador in Buenos Aires has in his possession a memorandum which lists the articles and products we wish to sell and buy.

"Generalissimo Stalin thanked me for the greetings of our President, which he reciprocated.

"Generalissimo Stalin made the best possible impression on me. Physically he appears in the best of health. He has extraordinary agility in conversation. He was amiable and agreeable.

"I shall always cherish a pleasant remembrance of the chief and the leader of a great country like the USSR."

Aptheker Speaks on Negro History Tonight

Dr. Herbert Aptheker, noted scholar and teacher, will speak on "Negro History and Its Historians" at the Jefferson School of Social Science tonight (Monday) at 8:30. This is the first of a series of lectures being given this week at the Jefferson School in celebration of Negro History Week.

Stephens' Tight Rule of Rent Body Hit by ALP

In a direct challenge to former Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the Temporary Commission to Study Rents and Rental Conditions, the American Labor Party yesterday urged the 15 other members of the Commission to "overrule the arbitrary pro-landlords tactics by Mr. Stephens and to vote for the holding of a fair public hearing on rent control in New York City so that tenants and labor may be heard on this most important issue of the legislative session."

Arthur Schutler, ALP executive secretary, said that "it is time the Commission members asserted their rights and powers to prevent the one-man determination of its procedure."

Schutler cited four grounds for "the prompt repudiation of Stephens by the rest of the Commission":

• Stephens is vice-chairman of the board and a director of City Title Insurance Co.

• He arbitrarily refused to allow the Commission to meet regularly to study the matter of rent control, which is its statutory task. He has permitted only one meeting and has postponed indefinitely a meeting of the Commission.

• He refused to allow Assemblyman Max M. Turshen (Dem; 1st A.D., Kings) and several other legislators to present their views at the Albany hearing Feb. 3.

• He conducted the Feb. 3 hearing as a landlord jamboree, by excluding hundreds of tenants and granting landlord spokesmen a near-monopoly of speaking time.

CIO Committee Set Up to Meet AFL on Merger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The CIO has set up a 10-man committee to discuss merger with the AFL on Feb. 24. Walter Reuther will head the group, which also includes:

Allan S. Heywood, CIO executive vice president; James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; David J. McDonald, United Steel Workers acting president; Joseph Beirne, president, Communications Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, president, United Rubber Workers; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union; O. A. Knight, president, Oil Workers; Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers; Emil Rieve, president, Textile Workers; and Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

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Michigan

(Continued from Page 8)
of injunctions against labor, the use of strikebreakers, for redress of grievances by public workers now banned from striking, immediate enactment of state and federal FEPC's, repeal of the Taft-Hartley and Walter-McCarran Acts.

A large section of the convention was made up of members from organized labor, Negro and white, who play an active role in the Democratic Party here.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7984.

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(Pamphlets)
WHAT does 1953 mean in terms of more steaks on the table, more chops, more butter, more bread, more houses? Find out in ALASKA LOOKS AHEAD, The Fifth Soviet Five Year Plan, 25 cents per copy, 5 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 5, Calif.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS
MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Feb. 12 at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$50 weekly. Don't write for information, come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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No. 1 of Douglass' North Star, 1847

Notwithstanding discouragement and even bitter attack from elements within the Abolitionist movement, Frederick Douglass, with Martin R. Delany as co-editor, launched his own newspaper, The North Star, in Rochester, N.Y., on Dec. 3, 1847.

From this number is taken the following editorial addressed in the first instance, to Negroes and, in the second case, to Abolitionists generally:

To Our Oppressed Countrymen: We solemnly dedicate the "North Star" to the cause of our long oppressed and plundered fellow countrymen. May God bless the undertaking to your good! It shall fearlessly assert your rights, faithfully proclaim your wrongs, and earnestly demand for you instant and even-handed justice. Giving no quarter to slavery at the South, it



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

will hold no truce with oppressors at the North. While it shall boldly advocate emancipation for our enslaved brethren, it will omit no opportunity to gain for the nominally free complete enfranchisement. Every effort to injure or degrade you or your

cause—originating wheresoever, or with whomsoever—shall find in it a constant, unswerving and inflexible foe. . . .

Remember that we are one, that our cause is one, and that we must help each other, if we would succeed. We have drunk to the dregs the bitter cup of slavery; we have worn the heavy yoke; we have sighed beneath our bonds, and writhed beneath the bloody lash—cruel mementoes of our oneness are indelibly marked on our living flesh. We are one with you under the ban of prejudice and proscription—one with you under the slander of inferiority—one with you in social and political disfranchisement. What you suffer, we suffer; what you endure, we endure. We are indissolubly united, and must fall or flourish together. . . .

(Reprinted from Herbert Aptheker's "A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States," published by Citadel Press.)

JAPAN GOV'T BANS EXPORT OF MINERS' FILM

By DAVID FLATT

TOKYO.—The Japanese government has disclosed it will not grant a license for the export of "A Woman Who Works for a Living," a film about life in the coal fields financed by Hokkaido miners.

Just completed after many months of effort, the film ran into difficulties from the start. The leading mining companies refused to permit scenes to be shot on company property and carried out a publicity campaign against the project.

But the union locals rallied behind the film, holding some 500 meetings at which the miners pledged help and offered suggestions. Over 20,000 miners and their families took part in the shooting of outside scenes.

Several weeks ago a friend of mine who works in films in Tokyo informed me of the making of a new, independent movie called "A Woman Who Works for a Living."

He said it was produced by the Kinuta Production Co. with the collaboration of 90,000 coal miners belonging to the Hokkaido District Coal-Mine Workers Union. He said the story was written by two miners with the help of professional writers and scenarists and was filmed by movie technicians and actors who were driven from Toho studio, biggest in the country, by witchhunters.

The production unit of more than 500 professionals spent nearly two months at the Hokkaido district, visiting and talking with the miners and their families, he said. "But soon word got around that

the film was being made.

"It was attacked by the coal bosses (already the struggle between miners and bosses—the theme of the film—had begun), but the miners stood firm and the production could not be stopped."

The central figure in the film, said my friend from Tokyo, is a woman coal miner. Through her eyes one sees the great tragedies, and great changes that have taken place in the Japanese workingclass during the past 20 years.

He said the film adds a new page in the history of Japanese cinema. One proof of its power is the Japanese government's refusal to give it an export license.

Too bad—because American workers—particularly American miners would welcome the opportunity of seeing an honest film, for a change, about people who dig coal for a living.

Emerson, Van Gogh, Rabelais Honored by Peace Council

The Executive Council of the World Council of Peace at its meeting in Vienna after the holding of the Congress of the Peoples, proposed that during 1953 great cultural anniversaries be celebrated with a view to developing peaceful relations between the peoples.

And so throughout the world this year the following anniversaries will be celebrated:

The 100th anniversary of the birth of the Cuban writer, Jose Marti, national hero of the Cuban independence struggle. (Jan. 28).

The 100th anniversary of the birth of the great Dutch painter, Vincent Van Gogh. (March 30).

The 400th anniversary of the death of the famous writer and humanist, Rabelais. (April 9).

The 2,200th anniversary of the great Chinese poet and patriot, Chu Yuan, the anniversary chosen in China for 1953 by the National Writers' and Artists' Federation of China. (May 5).

The 410th anniversary of the death of the brilliant Polish astronomer, Copernicus, whose 400th anniversary could not be celebrated because of the Second World War. (May 23).

The 150th anniversary of the birth of the eminent American moralist and democrat, Emerson. (May 25).



RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Brotherhood Meet to Hear Jackie Robinson

Jackie Robinson, star second-baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, will be the featured speaker at a meeting in observance of Brotherhood Week and Negro History Week, sponsored by the Sheepshead-Nostrand Tenants Council and Kings Bay Community Center. The meeting will take place Feb. 12 at Shell Bank Jr. High School (P. S. 14) Avenue X and Batchelder St., at 8 p.m.

The program will include folk dancing and folk singing. The movies "To Live Together" and "Brotherhood of Man" will be shown.

The meeting will also be addressed by Larry Kane, president of Sheepshead-Nostrand Tenants Council, and Dr. Kurt Pine, director of Kings Bay Community Center. The Rev. Jacob Dyer will deliver the invocation.

Civic and community leaders of Sheepshead Bay, Kings Highway are expected to attend.

Shostakovich 'Song of Forests' On Feb. 21

"Song of the Forests" by D. Shostakovich will be performed by the Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus under the direction of Dr. Leo Kopf at the annual concert of the Jewish Music Alliance on Feb. 21 at Hunter College.

The program will also include the "Ballad for Americans" by Earl Robinson, and other English and Jewish songs which will be performed by the Jewish Young Folk Singers under the direction of Robert deCormier.

Tickets may be obtained at the offices of the Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Square W., Telephone WA 4-8311-1.

'Grand Concert' Back at Stanley

The Soviet musical hit, "The Grand Concert" is back at the Stanley for this week only, together with the feature-length World Youth Sports Festival film shot in color in Berlin in 1951. Starting Saturday, Sergei Gerasimov new Magicolor film "The Country Doctor" will take over. On the program with it will be the full-length color documentary "May Day in Moscow, 1952."



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Differs with Us on Two Platoon System

HERE IS A dissenting voice on our approval of the abolition of the two platoon system:

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 21, 1953.

Dear Lester:

I don't know whether your remarks of Jan. 16 on the death of the two platoon system were meant to serve as a means of agitating reader response, but it agitated me to the point where I just have to write Lester Rodney a letter.

In order to arrive at a clear and correct position on a question that is so basic to a mass sport like football, it is necessary to discuss the philosophy of what football is and should be. You merely discussed it from the point of view of what the two platoon system looked like to spectators and the fact that smaller schools can now maintain teams.

To look at football and the two platoon system from a broader point of view, these four basic questions point to this wonderful game:

1. The social development of youth through engaging in a sport which has a mass character from the standpoint of learning teamwork and being part of a game which has great public interest.
2. Developing a spirit of cooperation and democracy—enjoying work with all kinds of youth on a basis of complete equality.
3. The greatest possible physical and mental development of the individuals who play the game.
4. A source of recreation for spectators.

It is certainly fortunate that football is so closely tied to our educational institutions because such games are one arena in which the efforts of our country's rulers to perpetuate such things as chauvinism and propaganda for war are contradicted. The two platoon system comes far closer to realizing these objectives than does the restricted substitute rule.

It is mathematically impossible that as many kids will be able to receive the tremendous benefits that the game gives those who are fortunate enough to play unless the two platoon system is re-established. It is quite conceivable that the game will lose some of its social character and increase commercialization as a result of more individualized stars.

It is quite significant that the coaches voted 4-1 to retain the two platoon system even though it meant more work and problems for them, while the administrators killed it. This raises the possibility that you are in tune with narrow-minded commercialists by placing such emphasis on spectator appeal rather than player benefit in judging the merits of the system. . . .

In finishing my argument for the two platoon system I would like to relate an experience which I had in high school. I won a first string guard position on our team because I was a bit more versatile than another player who was a whale of a defensive guard. I quit the team shortly after the season began because of racist remarks of the coach. The second string guard took my place and was given considerable credit for our second place standing in the city at the end of the season. He was given an honorable mention position on the all-city team. Had I remained on the team the restricted substitution rule might well have forced him to warm the bench most of the season while the two platoon system would have given both of us all the good things that football has to offer.

I would really appreciate a deeper analysis of the two platoon system from a socialist point of view by the country's greatest sports writer.

In fact, here is a buck to help make sure that the Daily Worker will always be here to carry such articles. . . .

C., Labor Youth League, Minneapolis.

WILL TRY TO oblige soon after getting some more opinions, particularly from college players affected. Our reader makes some good points. It is true more get the chance to play in the two platoon system, yet there is something about the specialization that violates my concept of a game . . . as if there were separate fielding and batting teams in baseball . . . horrors!

One thing I would take issue with in this letter . . . the statement that the two platoon system meant more work and problems for the coaches. Not so, at least certainly not for the coming seasons, which is what they would worry about. Teams now formed in the two platoon system, with incoming material along the same specialized line. The coaches must now frantically work on fusing the best all round players into single teams, with substitutes who can also go both ways. In other words the fellow who could play T quarterback and never learned defense will either have to learn defense in a hurry or give way to a quarterback who may not be so sharp a passer but who can also play defense.

Also, I keep thinking of outstanding stars—like Bell of Penn. Latner of Notre Dame, to think of two offhand—who are so good they are used on offense and defense—who will no longer be under the handicap of facing completely fresh players who play only half the time they do.

However, if it can be shown that players really like the two platoon system better, I suppose that should take primacy over someone's concept of the game as a whole game, over nostalgia, and over the way it looks to the spectators.

More on this subsequently. Thanks to our friend from Minneapolis for throwing open the subject so vigorously.

Question on Colliers Article

"DEAR MR. RODNEY—In the article by Abe Saperstein in last week's Collier's he stated that although the Globetrotters carried on negotiations with the Russian Embassy for 18 months they were not permitted behind the 'iron curtain.' Do you know what really happened in this case?—Sincerely, Jerry."

NO, I DON'T know anything about what happened. The only thing I do know for sure is that if there was anything GOOD about Russia in any article, Collier's wouldn't print it.

One thing occurs so far as the Trotters playing in the Soviet Union is concerned. The Trotters are professionals, and since there are no professional basketball teams in the Soviet Union, no Russian team could play them without loss of amateur standing . . . which would mean elimination from international competition, Olympics, etc. This might have been a factor.

However, will try to find out whatever can be found out specifically in answer to the question.

Housing Shortage Over? ALP Survey Debunks Landlord Lobby Claims

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Several Democratic legislators are preparing for the coming big rent control debates from reports submitted to them by the American Labor Party, it was readily admitted here. Impressed by the documentation against decontrol which Paul Ross, chairman of the ALP Mu-

nicipal Affairs Committee, presented to the Temporary Rent Commission at last week's turbulent hearings, these Democrats are convinced that the ALP study provides heavy ammunition to stop the landlord stampede.

FACTS

Here are some of the ALP facts which D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the Temporary Rent Commission, outspoken rent boost advocate, will be challenged when and if the commission meets.

• On Jan. 25, 1953, the Real Estate Board of New York noted, after a study of 82,177 Manhattan apartments, "a definite trend toward an easing in the apartment rental market." But the truth is otherwise as an examination of its own figures shows. For, out of the 82,177 units there were only 414 vacant apartments—a "startling low vacancy ration of only .005 percent." Ross told the Commission.

Since the so-called increasing apartment vacancies will be used as a major point in pressing for decontrol legislation, the exposure of these realty lies becomes a key feature of the rent control struggle.

In 1940 the state vacancy ratio was 5.7 percent, in New York City it was 6.5 percent. The final 1950 Census reveals that this ratio for the state as a whole was 1.2 percent and for New York City 1.3 percent.

As Ross declared: "The present low vacancy ratio is a bonanza for the real estate interests. It is the greatest single factor in producing an absolute increase in the rent income for landlords in large multiple dwellings in urban areas. Millions of tenants are literally captives in a critically tight housing situation."

• As for the rate of new construction which "has long since fallen behind the rate of obsolescence and demolition of old houses," the Federal Reserve Bulletin admits that "public housing construction in 1951 and 1952 were drastically reduced."

Even the Temporary State

Housing Rent Commission on April 1, 1952, had to report that contracts for building homes of more than two families declined by 30 percent, that state housing construction in 1951 went down by 26.7 percent, and that the outlook was grim because of proposed slashes in the Federal Housing Program.

The rider to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill in the 82 Congress limits the maximum number of public housing units that can be built this year to 35,000 FOR THE ENTIRE COUNTRY."

On top of that Gov. Dewey on Jan. 16 last proposed to the Legislature a bill to end by Nov. 30 the emergency veterans housing program which accommodated 70,000 veterans and their families since World War II. In New York City, a total of 1,513 families still live in 31 of these projects which originally houses 3,402 families.

HARDEST HIT

• Negro and Puerto Rican families are the hardest hit by rent gouging landlords and would be the worst sufferers under decontrol, the ALP document proved. Ross pointed out that 30,000 cellar dwellings are "illegally occupied at fantastic rentals" because they were rented after March 1947 and are not subject to existing rent controls. In Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant landlords are charging \$60 a month PER ROOM in these cellar "homes."

The press recently disclosed that a family of nine was living in one of these cellar units rented as a "1½ room apartment" and Ross said, that "if tenants in these cellar apartments dare to protest they face eviction on the ground that their occupancy is in violation of the law."

City Council President Rudolph Halley supported this viewpoint when he told the Commission at the public hearing of a cellar-dwelling family paying \$60 per month "who pleaded with me against an eviction threat though their home was nothing but a coal dump and

a rat-hole. They just had no place to go."

• While landlords seize on every loophole in the current law to slap extra service and "repair" charges on tenants, they continue in the most brazen and arrogant manner to expose tenants to fire, disease, injury and disaster.

FIRE VIOLATIONS

The total number of fire violations filed against New York City buildings is now more than 240,000. From Oct. 20, 1952 to Dec. 6, 1952, the Department of Housing and Buildings survey disclosed a total of 4,080 violations in Harlem and 2,189 violations in the Bronx.

The special Kings County Grand Jury charged last Jan. 28 that New York City "is infested with so many firetraps and violation-ridden, health-menacing tenements and multiple dwellings, that the city itself is deteriorating and decaying." Here are some of the official findings of the Grand Jury:

"Slums are being created much faster than they are being eliminated; occupancy of dark, damp and filthy cellars that defy description, and families of six, seven and more cooking, eating and sleeping in the same room; and 'we find a total of 12,445 violations in an area of 14 square blocks in three representative areas.'"

The housing inspectors found in these areas 6,911 electrical violations, 2,075 health violations and 337 fire violations.

Yet landlords of these fire-traps and death-holes jammed the Albany public hearings last Tuesday and screamed down, jeered and hooted every tenant speaker who exposed these conditions and demanded action against the violators instead of rent boosts for menacing the lives of thousands of families. In those apartments the rents were the highest and the impending gouges will be the greatest.

The Harlem Tenant Council, headed by Jesse Gray, and Vicki Garvin, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Council, gave these facts and more to the Rent Commission at the hearings. They came prepared with powerful statistics and living proof that Harlem and the Negro and Puerto Rican sections are the main landlord targets.

Gray told Commission chairman Stephens that "they should



ROSS

be paying us to live in those death traps."

"I'm from Harlem," he said, "where landlords refuse to give hot water, here they refuse to even fix a rat hole." He warned that an

Jury Hits Fraud In Rent Hikes

A holdover Brooklyn grand jury on rents, convened last November, sent up a presentment Friday declaring that some Brooklyn landlords obtain rent boosts by fraud, and urging more stringent Temporary State Rent Commission procedures to curb landlord gouging.

When landlords seek rent increases on increased services the least the Commission should do is to send inspectors to see if such services are supplied, the grand jury said. Copise of the presentment were sent to Gov. Dewey, members of the legislature and state rent officials.

The commission was urged by the grand jury to make it mandatory that landlords submit a printed statement of an apartment's rental to prospective tenants.

aroused Harlem "will not tolerate without a fight legislation to permit even greater increases for landlords."

Denouncing contemptuous landlord refrains that the tenants "be decent," Gray angrily demanded that "it is the landlord that should be decent, it is he who is indecent." From 110 to 155 Streets in the Manhattanville area, "more than 200 children have been bitten by rats, threatened by death."

Miss Garvin, treated insultingly by Stephens, who at first was inclined to refuse her permission to speak, charged that the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples "are living in a state of siege" and warned that decontrol will "increase further the death rolls in Harlem."

Negro Family Gets 3-Year Runaround

William Murphy, crane operator, his wife, Estelle, and their three boys, 6, 5 and 2, still are waiting for the New York Housing Authority to find them a place to live, three weeks after their eviction from their latest domicile—one room at 377 Gates Ave.

Fifteen persons shared the bathroom there. Other families lived in the other three rooms in a four-room apartment. Renting from a leasee, the Murphys were evicted when the original owner of the apartment house had every tenant in the building evicted.

Mrs. Laura Hall, chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Tenants' Council, termed their case "a classic example of the runaround Negro families get from the Housing Authority."

The Tenants' Council is attempting to put pressure on the Housing Authority to find project space for the Murphys, through letters to their state legislators explaining their plight.

Actually the Murphy family has been waiting for help from the Housing Authority since 1949, when they first moved into the Gates Ave. tenement, which was about two blocks from the scene of the fire which took the lives of seven Puerto Rican woman and children July 8.

Since their original application for a public housing apartment in 1949, the Murphys reapplied three times, but despite the failure of the officials to be moved by their distress, they again went to the Housing Authority when they received their dismissal notice.

"I was told nothing could be done until the court decided," said the mother. "I took my final papers over giving me 24 hours notice. I was told that if I were evicted they'd have to give me a place. But when I was evicted and went back I was told there was nothing they could do and to quit coming over there."

"I told them the cops told me to go there, and wasn't my case an emergency? The answer was that my husband wasn't a veteran. 'I just sat there awhile, wondering where on earth I'd go.'"

Temporarily the Murphys are living with friends and relatives, the family divided. The mother and father and baby, Willie Roger, are with her brother and his family of five, in a four-room flat at 655 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn. The first-grader and kindergarten boys are with a friend.

Mrs. Murphy has to carry the baby, take a bus to the friend's place at 373 Gates Ave., get her older boys ready for school, give them breakfast and take Donald, the oldest, to school each morning, she said.

At 1 p.m. she then has to take Charles, the kindergartner, to his half-day school, again carrying the baby. She then returns them to the friend's house after school and goes back to her brother's.

"My husband makes a steady wage, we are able to pay rent, we simply can't find a place to live," said Mrs. Murphy. "I don't want to transfer the boys from their school until I know where we're going to be."



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RANK AND FILE HOLDS OWN IN TWO ILGWU CLOAK POLLS

Rank and file candidates in elections of the two major Jewish-speaking locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union drew about the same proportional vote in local elections as they did three years ago.

This was achieved despite a vicious campaign of the administration forces based mainly on the lying charges of "anti-Semitism" against the Soviet Union.

Isidore Moskowitz, rank and file candidate drew 1,068 votes for the post of manager of Cloak Operators Local 117 to 4,800 for Benjamin Kaplan the incumbent out of 6,042 ballots cast. In the previous election three years ago, the vote

for the same candidates was 5,556 to 1,863 of a total of 7,538 ballots. The local fell in membership during the year.

Of 3,600 ballots cast in Finishers Local 9, Louis Hyman, the administration's incumbent, topped his slate with 2,863 votes to 649 for Sidney Spanier, who topped the Rank and File slate. In the previous election of a total of 4,432 ballots cast, the Hyman slate drew 3,398 to 901 for the Rank and File. This local, too, had lost heavily in membership.

The Jewish Daily Forward and the Day joined in a ceaseless campaign of denunciation of the Rank and File candidates, with the phony charge of "anti-Semitism" practically their only issue. This was a calculated move to divert the workers attention from economic questions particularly declining wages, that the Rank and File has been stressing.

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